

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASS

OF THE

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF MISSOURI,

By E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

Surgeon Gen'l's Office.
LIBRARY
422 S. W.
Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT DR. LODGE'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

1866.

MONOGRAPHIE DE LA COTTERIE

PAR J. B. DUMAS.

PARIS, LIBRAIRIE DES FRÈRES DODIN, 1830.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

*To the Graduating Class of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, by E. C.
FRANKLIN, M. D., Professor of Surgery*

GENTLEMEN:—The occasion upon which I have the pleasure of addressing you may seem to be one of simple occurrence, possessing no great amount of either novelty or importance; and yet the act I now perform, of delivering a valedictory, terminating the *fourth* course of regular lectures in this College, may prove of great value in the new relations you have this day assumed, as co-laborers in the great work of medical progress.

Upon me devolves the honorable duty of welcoming you, in behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of the Homœopathic College of Missouri, into the ranks of that time-honored profession, wherein you have put off the garb of the student, and put on the more dignified and responsible attire of Doctors in Medicine. The relations existing between us hitherto as teacher and pupils have ceased, and you now stand before the world accredited with all the rights and privileges of medical men, co-equal with all, inferior to none; clothed with authority from the State of Missouri to act your part in the great drama of life, as ministers to suffering humanity. The position is one that calls forth renewed energy and unceasing application in the practice of that profession which has performed such an important part in the regeneration of the world. The life of the medical man is one continuous battle to counteract the life-invading influences that men raise against each other.

Amid the conflict of civil war that has swept o'er our fair land like the poisonous blasts of the sirocco, distracting the home circle, severing social ties, and impoverishing the accumulated wealth of thousands, we have seen the medical man toiling and laboring, amid privation, disease and death, that he might garner new aids wherewith to enrich the store-house of medical knowledge.

Whether upon the gory battle-field, or in the peaceful pursuits of life, the aim of medical science has ever been to regain for man his lost primeval inheritance, "before the fall brought ruin on our race," when God said, showing him animate and inanimate nature, "have dominion." To sustain and advance this science, medical schools have been instituted, and the curriculum of study, from time to time, has been largely increased. If I desired to furnish an example of

the progressing genius of medicine, and the efficiency and attainment that has marked its energetic pursuit of truth amid all the trials that clog the wheels of progress, I would point to the present state of the science, and compare it with that of a century ago, before the genius of Hahnemann gave birth to the eternal law—" *Similia similibus curantur.*" The multiplication of homœopathic colleges within the past quarter of a century, is the amplest evidence of the growth and extension of this great improvement in medicine. The increasing popularity attending the dissemination of its principles in the refined and cultivated classes of society, the success of its practice, even amid the bitter and relentless persecution heaped upon it by the advocates of that "slow coach" sect that have always opposed progress in medicine, proves conclusively

"That truth is precious, if not all divine,
And what dilates the powers, must needs refine."

In every course of human action there must be a movement to the development of good or evil, and when elements of error lurk in any system, a mere careless, thoughtless manner, in carrying that system forward, favors the bias in a wrong direction by merely neglecting the impulse towards the right. Giving all honor due to the general character of our noble profession, to the unwearied philanthropy, the energetic pursuit of truth in all its branches, and to the patient, progressive struggle in the path of duty, unallured by brilliant prizes, it must be conceded by all, that much attainable improvement yet remains, before we may hope to witness its utmost limit of perfection. Influenced by such motives, encouraged and sustained in our laborious career in elaborating and perfecting this comparatively new system of medicine, there is presented a theme of the deepest interest, not only to the co-laborers in this field of medical progress, but to all who become objects of its professional care. That you may become competent to act well your part in elevating and perfecting this improvement in medical science, it is proper that you receive a thorough course of medical education. Not that species of instruction that merely stores the memory with barely sufficient information for the day of trial, but that clear and comprehensive knowledge, that promises the highest qualification for a future responsible and brilliant career of duty. This depends not only upon the *principles* which form the basis of a thorough course of medical instruction, but the *spirit* in which that instruction is received, by those who seek to pass the portals of the profession. Keeping well their faith towards you, and appreciating the zeal and enthusiasm

you have manifested in availing yourselves of the advantages of this institution, the Trustees and Faculty of the Homœopathic College of Missouri have added increased facilities for the acquirement of a systematic and scientific medical education. In addition to the advantages already secured, of a regular medical course by a corps of earnest and competent teachers, actively engaged in imparting the principles of their respective chairs, and the *clinical teachings* that have been presented in the wards of the Good Samaritan, Post and Freedman's hospitals, and the daily clinics held at the college dispensary, they have inaugurated a summer course of lectures for the purpose of clinical and didactic teaching. This summer term will commence on the first of May and continue to the 4th day of October, when the regular course begins. The objects which originated this additional course of instruction, and which will continue for the benefit of all who seek to increase their fund of medical knowledge, are found in the development of the great resources afforded through the hospitals and public charities of this city, and the complete application of these resources to the various branches of medical instruction. The plan is, to combine to the fullest extent the clinical and didactic methods of teaching, not devoting especial attention to the one at the expense of the other, but aiming to give the utmost practicable extension to both. This has been effected by engraving the teachings of this medical college upon the privileges afforded by the hospitals already in existence, and through which are afforded more abundant facilities than any other homœopathic college in the country, where this system is not adopted. The Professors in all the practical branches taught in this University, are visiting physicians, surgeons and obstetricians in the hospitals alluded to, and the practice of medicine and surgery, will be amply illustrated by cases in the Hospital, immediately following their consideration in the lecture room. In addition to the opportunities already presented, the Professor of Surgery will familiarize students in the use of cutting instruments, and cause *them* to perform all important operations on the cadaver under his immediate supervision, thus giving them confidence and dexterity in the use of surgical means for the relief of the living. To the graduating class, the Professor of Obstetrics will furnish cases of midwifery, and *practically indoctrinate* them in the mechanism of parturition.

During the past session, clinical instruction has been given three times a week in the Dispensary connected with the College building, and increased opportunities for instructive observations have been

afforded you during the occasional hours not otherwise devoted to study. Superadded to all these advantages, you have enjoyed unusual facilities for the study of practical anatomy, and *material in abundance* has been furnished by the Demonstrator to enable you to perfect yourselves in anatomical knowledge and the lesions of pathology.

Here let me observe that with all these advantages—to make your object *real*—your aim and purpose that of attaining the highest possible degree of perfection in your chosen profession, it is incumbent upon you to continue laboring earnestly and incessantly, gathering facts wherever presented, to increase the store of knowledge you have already acquired; co-workers in perfecting the immutable principle inculcated through the guidance of the immortal founder of our system of medical faith, let me invoke you, when leaving these halls of learning to battle alone in the great strife for professional excellence, never to lose sight of the cardinal principles taught in your *alma mater*, but apply yourselves diligently and faithfully to the triumphant working out of this progressive system of medical treatment. The perfection of medical acquirement to be realized from the opportunities you have enjoyed—the adoption of a high standard of medical ethics, and the practice of increased refinement in manners, both professional and social, in your contact with the world at large, tends to exalt the true dignity of the profession, extend its usefulness in society, and sustain its position in the social scale.

It has been frequently remarked, especially by the uninformed, that medicine, as a science, has not progressed in a ratio corresponding with the collateral sciences. That the assertion is not well-founded, we have only to examine the great eras in civilization, when we will discover that, as a science, medicine has progressed *pari passu* with the advancement of the physical sciences generally. While society has been steadily progressing with the aid of various improvements, and civilization has been pushing continually onwards, medicine has contributed her full share in this advancement.

The researches of Mendini, Silvius, Beranger and Versalius in the then hidden mysteries of anatomy, and the unfolding of the arcana of man's physical nature, were coeval with the great discoveries that reflected such renown upon the expedition of Columbus and successive navigators. Servetus broke the shackles that trammeled the car of *medical* progress, when he demonstrated the errors and absurdities of the physiology of Galen, at the same time when Copernicus discovered the errors of the Ptolemaic astronomy. Harvey, who demonstrated the circulation of the blood, and expounded the

course of the vital fluid through the body, was a cotemporary with Galileo, who discovered the movements of the earth and planets around the sun. Haller, who wrought out his ingenious theory of the laws and special forces of life, lived only a short period after Newton, who discovered the law of gravitation, and the principle that regulates the movements of the heavenly bodies. Hahnemann, who elaborated his theory of the dynamization of remedies and their correspondencies in disease and in health, subverting the errors and crudities of poly-pharmacy, and investing the *Materia Medica* with the pure light of science, lived about the same period when Fulton applied the power of steam to ocean vessels, and joined the two Continents together. Morten, the discoverer of anaesthesia, which has deprived Surgery of its horror—the mind, under the most painful infliction of the knife, being as blissful as if wandering in elysian fields—was a cotemporary with Morse, who invented the electric telegraph.

Thus, in all ages, has the science of medicine kept pace with the rapid strides of the collateral sciences. The progress in medicine is not only in the structural knowledge of the system—the laws that govern life—but the development of additional resources in the treatment of disease, supplanting the heroic by the milder power that subdues. The scourges that formerly terrified nations, leaving in their track despair, desolation and death, have been shorn of their terrors by the timely aid of medical science. The ravages and destruction of the loathsome small-pox, which in England alone carried off over 160,000 human beings in its deadly embrace, have succumbed to the brilliant discovery of Jenner's *similia*, vaccination. That terrible scourge of man *Cholera*, which has almost decimated the human family, originating from the marshes and jungles in India, marching through valley and over hill-top; now devastating cities with its poisonous breath, and anon desolating the fertile plains of the husbandman—now climbing o'er mountain range—then spanning the great oceans of commerce, strewing its pathway with the dead and dying, has been stripped of its venom by the potent spell of *similia*. Before Homœopathy pushed its investigations into the arcana of this dreaded disease and established the remedies for its cure, nothing seemed competent to stay its work of death, and the malady, in its mad career, marched steadily onward, irresistible as doom. While society was almost overturned by this implacable disease, and men, pale with fear, fled hither and thither, they knew not where, to escape its ravages, a medical philosopher thus wrote: "The disease will

march on, through Persia, Russia, Germany, England; cross the Atlantic, until it has girdled the earth; and the remedy for Asiatic Cholera is camphor," a remedy which the whole medical world has united in affirming to be the most powerful agent in subduing this terrible disease. The name of this great benefactor of the human race is SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, to whom should be given the esteem of mankind and the homage of every true lover of his profession.

By the blessings vouchsafed to man through the light of Homœopathy, human life has been greatly lengthened during the past half century. The reports of the Parisian hospitals show that in the beginning of the 18th century one death occurred out of every seven admitted, while the mortality of the present time gives only *one* in *twelve*, thus showing a gain in sixty years of 71 per cent. In England, according to Macauley, the term of human life has been greatly lengthened in the whole kingdom. In France, also, according to Dapin, the duration of life has been greatly increased, so that nine and one-half years have been added to human existence in the last half century. In the practice of Surgery, too, statistics show that the saving of life exceeds by more than 35 per cent. the results of the last century. The returns of the Registrar-General of England show a steady and notable decrease in the ratio of mortality, from 1838 to the present time. The *decrease* being in direct ratio to the *increase* of Homœopathic physicians and the spreading of the practice. Whenever these two ruling systems of medicine have been tested, either in civil or hospital life, the result has invariably been in favor of the Homœopathic practice. In the more malignant diseases, such as *Cholera*, *Yellow Fever*, *Small-pox*, *Diphtheria*, the more violent forms of *phlegmasiae*, or the low consuming *Typhus*, Homœopathy, when fairly tested, has gained new laurels and established itself among thinking, reflecting men, as the gentlest, safest and most reliable system of medical treatment. In the comparative* statistics in Homœopathic and Allopathic hospitals in this city, the same successful and gratifying results have been witnessed as mentioned by Macauley, the Returns of the Registrar-General of England and the statistics of Dapin. In civil life, too, the comparative results are equally important and satisfactory, proving that the *decrease* in mortality, as attested by the authorities just quoted, is fairly to be attributed to the gradual and *increasing* extension of the Homœopathic system of medicine.

* Statistics in Homœopathic and Allopathic Hospitals, by E. C. Franklin, Surgeon Cavalry Depot Hospital.

As still further proof of the conclusions I have drawn, the statistics of life insurance have demonstrated that longevity has been increased to such an extent among its policy-holders, that a special clause has been opened for the insurance of the patrons of Homœopathy, at a sum *ten per cent. less than the ordinary Allopathic rates.*

Thus I could adduce, without limit, proofs as strong as Holy Writ, showing the great superiority of this progressive system of medicine over its rival that boasts of "the learning and investigation of all time." But "facts speak louder than words," and the intelligence and discrimination of the people in adopting this improvement in medicine, in spite of the denunciations and fulsome ridicule of its opponents, are the surest evidences, not only of its success, but the high esteem in which it is held as a progressive system in medical science.

Go on, therefore, Gentlemen, as you have begun, in your responsible and arduous career as *progressives* in the noble art of healing; labor diligently and faithfully; bring to the edifice of this medical reform, which is being reared by the disciples of Hahnemann, to shelter the suffering of every land, *your* accumulated observation and facts, that man's lost inheritance may be regained and that you may receive the reward of good and faithful servants.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Summer Course of Lectures to be Delivered at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

The Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, being aware that there are very many medical subjects of the highest import to students of medicine, which can only be imperfectly discussed in the short period of time allotted to the Winter Session, have, after due deliberation, determined to open the College for a Summer Course of lectures, in order that those who desire may receive the requisite instruction in these important points.

The Summer Term will begin early in May and continue until the ensuing Autumn. *Regular hospital instruction* will be given during the course, and the HOSPITAL DIPLOMA of the College conferred upon those who have been constant in the attendance upon the clinics. *No charge* will be made either for the course of lectures or admission to the Hospitals; the students being only required to matriculate.

The following named are the subjects which will be taught by the respective Chairs:

1. *Diseases of the Skin.*—T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D. The great importance which attaches to Dermatology, as well as the difficulties of diagnosis belonging thereto, will be fully entered upon by Dr. Comstock, who has given the subject especial attention, both in this country and under the most distinguished dermatologists of Europe; especially Prof. Hebra of Vienna.

2. *Diseases of the Chest.*—E. A. FELLERER, M.D. The most familiar as well as the more obscure diseases of the thorax will receive the attention of this Chair, while auscultation and percussion will be practically illustrated; the student being taught to discriminate between the nicer sounds which can only be appreciated by the practiced ear.

3. *Diseases of Infancy*.—D. R. LUYTIES, M. D. Not only will all those varied affections which belong to this class of diseases receive that attention which their importance deserves, but plain and practical instruction will be afforded as to the manner of preventing disease and the hygienic treatment of the young.

4. *Medicinal Botany*.—J. T. TEMPLE, M. D. During the Summer Term the general considerations of animal and vegetable life will be entered upon, and especial attention directed to the medicinal properties of indigenous plants. The class, accompanied by the Professor, will make excursions into the surrounding country, and will be made familiar with those articles of the *Materia Medica* which flourish during the season; thus pleasure and profit and practical experience will be combined.

5. *Embryotomy and the use of the Microscope*.—G. S. WALKER, M. D. It will be the endeavor of this chair to elucidate the whole subject of Embryology, so far as scientific research has yet extended. The development of animal life from the lowest zoophite to the highest order of living beings, will be thoroughly taught, and are certainly subjects which should excite the curiosity of every intelligent student.

6. *Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus*.—E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D. This subject has become an important speciality in surgical science. The student will receive a full and comprehensive exposition of the nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of the various lesions of the the urinary apparatus and the operations for their relief. Instruments will be shown and preparations to illustrate the branch will be introduced to the student.

7. *Causes of Disease*.—T. J. VASTINE, M. D. There is no branch of medical education fraught with more interest to the student than the consideration of the influences of those agents upon the body by which diseases are occasioned. In the consideration of this branch, age, sex, temperament, idiosyncasy, habit of body, climate and diet, with the many and varied exciting causes, will be thoroughly taught.

8. *Comparative Physiology*.—C. Vastine, M. D. It will be the effort of this Chair to point out a general plan of organic structure and development, and from man, the highest order of created beings, to draw those comparisons of function which enables the physiologist to place in their proper sphere the lower orders of the animal creation.

9. *Regional Anatomy.*—C. H. NIBELUNG, M. D. While in the regular course of instruction during the Winter months the systematic consideration of the different branches of human anatomy are entered upon; it is of the highest import to the student that all the parts entering into the formation of different regions should be relatively studied. To those who desire to make Surgery a speciality this instruction is absolutely indispensable, while it is a very important consideration to every practicing physician.

10. *Dental Surgery.*—C. W. SPALDING, D. D. S. To those physicians who expect to locate in the country the proper understanding of a few of the principles of Dental Surgery is often of practical import, while to every physician the appreciation of both first and second dentition, the physiology thereof, and the influence of the same on after life, is a matter of decided import. These subjects will be carefully elucidated by this Chair.

11. *Semeiology of Disease.*—W^M. TOD HELMUTH, M. D. While the student familiarizes himself with Symptomatology, it is of great importance that characteristic Semeiology be properly understood. The great characteristic symptoms of every disease, and the absolute importance of such in diagnosis and prognosis will be pointed out, while at the same time the analogy between them and the pathognomonic symptoms of those drugs which have been found curative in such conditions, will be brought forward as additional evidence of the truth of the Homœopathic law of cure.

12. *Post-Mortem Examinations.*—S. B. PARSONS, M. D. A properly conducted and satisfactorily explained autopsy is certainly the mark of a well-educated physician. In this branch especial attention will be paid to the decent performance of such, while the preparation and preservation of the cadaver will also receive minute consideration.

13. *Electro-Chemistry.*—PROF. SMITH. This important branch will be fully illustrated by Prof. Smith, whose large experience, extensive apparatus, and the position he occupies as Professor in the City University, will certainly assist in rendering the subject intelligible and entertaining.

In addition to the foregoing instruction, the facilities afforded for practical instruction in medicine and Surgery by the hospitals under the immediate supervision of the Professors of the College, cannot be well over-estimated. The Good Samaritan and St. Luke's Hospitals, and the Freedman's Orphan Asylum, are all open to students of the College, making a combination of advantages for the study of medicine rarely offered to the medical student. As has been before observed, an extra Diploma is granted to those who have been assiduous in their attention to the clinics of these institutions.

WINTER TERM.

Session of 1866--1867.

The regular course of instruction will begin on the fourth Monday of October and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March.

The regular hospital clinics will be held, and those students who have been assiduous in their attention to these practical instructions, will receive the Hospital Diploma of the College.

PRIZES.—Dr. Franklin offers, for the best anatomical preparation made in the dissecting room of the College, a handsome operating case, and for the second best, a valuable surgical instrument.

During the Winter Term, those who attend the Hospitals *are conveyed thither free of expense.*

F E E S .

Fees for attending a full course of lectures	\$80 00
Hospital ticket	5 00
Matriculation fee [paid once only]	5 00
Practical anatomy [paid once only]	5 00
Graduation fee	30 00
Beneficiary fee	40 00
Fees for students having attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges	40 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges	30 00

A Catalogue, containing full particulars of the course, with regulations of the College, will be issued during the Summer.

WM. TOD. HELMUTH, M. D., Registrar,

No. 209 Pine St., above 12th.

